

canal. Aperture oval, flesh-colored within; peristome thick or beveled, armed with six subequal teeth within; columellar margin angular at the origin of the anterior canal, bearing a single small transverse fold above the angle; canal rather straight and long for this genus.

Length  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , diam. 11, length of aperture and canal 12 mm.

Nicochea, Argentina, Dr. H. von Ihering. Types no. 72640 coll. A. N. S. P.

This species is no. 877 of Dr. von Ihering's register. It has much the general appearance of *Urosalpinx cinereus* (Say), which has about the same contour. The common Antillean *Sistrum nodulosum* is more abbreviated, with far stronger tuberculation and a short anterior canal. It extends southward to Rio Janeiro and Cabo Frio, Brazil (*Cf.* Hidalgo, Mol. Viaje al Pacifico, p. 67, as *R. tuberculata* Blv. var.?).

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#### A NEW GUATEMALAN GLANDINA.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

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*Glandina Iheringi* n. sp.

Shell obesely fusiform or biconic, the diameter half the altitude; pale brown, with occasional dark chestnut or purplish-brown variceal stripes, inconspicuously bordered on the left side with whitish. Surface shining, finely and evenly striated throughout, excepting the smooth apical whorls; spire conic, with nearly straight lateral outlines, the apex rather acute. Whorls  $7\frac{1}{3}$ , a little convex, the earlier  $2\frac{1}{2}$  smooth, separated by a simple suture, the rest very distinctly margined below the suture by an impressed line which defines a narrow band of bead-like tubercles. Last whorl obese, its latter half not rapidly descending, the last suture being consequently nearly parallel with the others, in a dorsal view. Aperture somewhat over half the shell's length, narrow; outer lip regularly arcuate; columella subvertical, concave above, then sinuous and abruptly truncated and excised. Alt. 25, diam.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; longest axis of aperture  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , greatest width  $5\frac{2}{3}$  mm.

Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala. Type no. 78036 Mus. Acad. Nat. Sci. (no. 413 of Dr. H. von Ihering's register).

This elegantly marked species is somewhat allied to *G. cordovana*

and *G. speciosa*, both of which, on comparison of specimens, are seen to be much more cylindrical. The latter differs in being decidedly smoother below, even glabrous, while *G. Iheringi* is striated to the base. The body-whorl is strongly swollen and convex, and the narrow moniliferous subsutural border is particularly distinct and elegant.

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#### NEW PISIDIA, AND SOME GENERAL NOTES.

BY DR. V. STERKI.

*PIS. IMBECILLE* n. sp. Mussel minute, ovoid-oblong in outline, rather inflated; superior and inferior margins moderately curved, posterior slightly truncated obliquely outward, rounded below, antero-superior slightly curved or almost straight (oblique), anterior end rounded; beaks somewhat posterior, broad and low, slightly raised above the hinge margin in the adult; color pale yellowish horn to whitish; surface with very fine striation and a few slightly marked lines of growth, and with a slight waxy gloss; shell thin, hinge very fine and plate quite narrow; cardinal teeth very small, thin, or almost obsolete, lateral teeth small, the outer ones of the right valve scarcely visible; ligament fine.

Size: long. 2.3, alt. 1.8, diam. 1.3 mill.

Habitat: Byer's Trout Pond, and Button Lake, Kent Co., Mich., collected by Dr. R. J. Kirkland.

This is a well characterized species, not nearly related with any other, and can not be mistaken for mature specimens of any one. But it has much resemblance with very young examples of *Pis. variabile* Pr., of the same size, and it takes good care to discern them.—Our species will doubtless be found in other places; in Byer's Pond Dr. K. collected over four hundred specimens, and twenty-five in Button Lake. The name has been derived from its small size, thin shell, low, broad beaks, and some similarity in shape with *Anodonta imbecillis* Say.

*Pis. peraltum*, n. sp. Mussel of moderate size, somewhat oblique, very high, much inflated, beaks large, full and prominent; hinge margin strongly curved; posterior part, behind the beaks, very short, the margin high, slightly to distinctly truncated, passing into the well rounded inferior, with a wide, regular curve; antero-superior